

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BOPT 301

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
EYE DISEASES
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Senile cataract
- Q. 2. Congenital glaucoma
- Q. 3. Ectropion
- Q. 4. Acute dacryocystitis
- Q. 5. Sty
- Q. 6. Chalazion
- Q. 7. Keratomalacia
- Q. 8. Vernal conjunctivitis
- Q. 9. Sympathetic ophthalmitis

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019**EYE DISEASES****PAPER - I (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes****B : MCQs (Single response type):****(½ x 14 = 07)**Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. Horner Tranta's spots are seen in:
 - a. Vernal conjunctivitis
 - b. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis
 - c. Angular conjunctivitis
 - d. Follicular conjunctivitis
2. Satellite lesions in the cornea may be seen in:
 - a. Fungal corneal ulcer
 - b. Bacterial corneal ulcer
 - c. Viral corneal ulcer
 - d. None of the above
3. Xerosis of conjunctiva occurs in:
 - a. Vitamin A deficiency
 - b. Uvietis
 - c. Styte
 - d. Corneal ulcer
4. Laser used in treatment of "After cataract" is:
 - a. ND-YAG
 - b. Excimer
 - c. Diode
 - d. Argon
5. Symblepharon is:
 - a. Adhesion between retina and choroid
 - b. Adhesion between palpebral conjunctiva and lid
 - c. Adhesion between palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva
 - d. None of the above
6. Vitreous haemorrhage is **not** seen in:
 - a. Hypertension
 - b. Trauma
 - c. Diabetes mellitus
 - d. Vitreous degeneration
7. Keratomalacia is due to deficiency of:
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin E
 - c. Vitamin B12
 - d. None of the above
8. Commotio retinae is seen in:
 - a. Concussion injury
 - b. Retinopathy of AIDS
 - c. Central vein thrombosis
 - d. Central artery thrombosis
9. Best site for IOL implant is:
 - a. Endocapsular
 - b. Scleral fixation
 - c. Anterior chamber
 - d. Iris claw implant
10. First symptom of sympathetic ophthalmitis is:
 - a. Ptosis
 - b. Decreased vision for near
 - c. Photophobia
 - d. Discharges
11. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** about phthisis bulbi?
 - a. The intraocular pressure is increased
 - b. Calcification of the lens is common
 - c. Sclera is thickened
 - d. Size of the globe is reduced
12. Typical coloboma of iris occurs:
 - a. Inferonasally
 - b. Superonasally
 - c. Inferotemporally
 - d. Suprotemporally
13. Nasolacrimal duct opens into:
 - a. Superior meatus
 - b. Middle meatus
 - c. Inferior meatus
 - d. Maxillary meatus
14. Which of the following is **not** a feature of acute anterior uveitis?
 - a. Eye pain
 - b. Keratic precipitates
 - c. Mid dilated pupil
 - d. Ciliary injection

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B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY – 2019
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
PAPER – II

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write notes on the following:

- Q. 1. Complications of RGP contact lens
- Q. 2. Cosmetic & prosthetic contact lens
- Q. 3. Therapeutic contact lens
- Q. 4. Scleral lens fitting
- Q. 5. Prefitting examination
- Q. 6. Types of magnifiers
- Q. 7. Telescope
- Q. 8. BC selection for contact lens
- Q. 9. Complications of soft contact lens.

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
PAPER – II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. Rose K lens is used for:
 - a. Myopia
 - b. Hypermetropia
 - c. Keratoconus
 - d. None of the above
2. Preferable lens for water sports activity is:
 - a. RGP
 - b. Soft daily wear
 - c. Soft (Suba Lens)
 - d. Silicon
3. Ideal DW lens DK/T:
 - a. $24 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (cm x ml O}_2\text{)/(sec x ml x mmHg)}$
 - b. $87 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (cm x ml O}_2\text{)/(sec x ml x mmHg)}$
 - c. $100 \times 10^{-9} \text{ (cm x ml O}_2\text{)/(sec x ml x mmHg)}$
 - d. None of the above
4. LVD stands for:
 - a. Low visual disability
 - b. Low vision devices
 - c. Light visual devices
 - d. None of the above
5. Power of contact lens is determined by all **except**:
 - a. Thickness
 - b. Posterior curvature
 - c. Diameter
 - d. Refractive index
6. Lathing and spin casting combination lens is:
 - a. Optima 38
 - b. Purevision
 - c. Benz 49
 - d. None of the above
7. Retinitis pigmentosa causes:
 - a. Periphery field loss
 - b. Central field loss
 - c. Overall field loss
 - d. None of the above
8. Complications of contact lens are all **except**:
 - a. Giant papillary conjunctivitis
 - b. Keratitis
 - c. Corneal edema
 - d. Uveitis
9. Lens used during the waking hours is called as:
 - a. Extended wear
 - b. Daily wear
 - c. Continuous wear
 - d. None of the above
10. Soft contact lenses can be used in all **except**:
 - a. Myopia
 - b. Hypermetropia
 - c. Astigmatism
 - d. Advanced keratoconus
11. Dynamic retinoscopy is done to check:
 - a. Accommodative response for far
 - b. Accommodative response for near
 - c. Accommodative status for near and far
 - d. None of the above
12. All are disadvantages of using optical magnifying glass for LVA **except**:
 - a. Reduced depth of focus
 - b. Reduced visual field
 - c. Reduced contrast
 - d. Unsteadiness of image if the objects are not held steady
13. Dimension of Pelli Robson chart is:
 - a. 84 x 62 cm
 - b. 89 x 61 cm
 - c. 86 x 63 cm
 - d. None of the above
14. Angle required for pen light glare test is:
 - a. 25 degree
 - b. 30 degree
 - c. 35 degree
 - d. 40 degree

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Paper Code: BOPT 303

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Trachoma
- Q. 2. School health survey
- Q. 3. Vitamin A deficiency
- Q. 4. Vision 2020
- Q. 5. Donor corneal preservation media
- Q. 6. Causes of blindness
- Q. 7. Functions of eye bank
- Q. 8. Visual impairment
- Q. 9. Amblyopia

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BOPT 303

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT
PAPER - III (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. Visual impairment is:
 - a. <6/18 to 6/60
 - b. 6/6 to 6/18
 - c. 3/60 to 1/60
 - d. <6/60 to 3/60
2. Legal blindness is:
 - a. <3/60 to 1/60
 - b. <6/60 to 3/60
 - c. <1/60-PL
 - d. >6/18
3. Major cause of blindness according to WHO reports is:
 - a. Cataract
 - b. Trachoma
 - c. Vitamin A deficiency
 - d. Glaucoma
4. Vision 2020 was launched in:
 - a. 2000
 - b. 1999
 - c. 1996
 - d. 2003
5. Screening of children for eye diseases is done for:
 - a. Nystagmus
 - b. Squint
 - c. Cataract
 - d. All of the above
6. SAFE strategy is for:
 - a. Trachoma
 - b. Night blindness
 - c. Vernal conjunctivitis
 - d. Glaucoma
7. An eye bank undertake activities like:
 - a. Promote eye donation
 - b. Screen eyes as per eye bank standards
 - c. Evaluate the quality of tissue before use
 - d. All of the above
8. Media used to preserve donor cornea are all **except**:
 - a. Optisol
 - b. M.K. media
 - c. Dulbecco's eagle
 - d. Organ culture
9. Contraindications for retrieval of donor cornea are all **except**:
 - a. Active viral hepatitis
 - b. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) of HIV
 - c. Active viral encephalitis or encephalitis of unknown origin
 - d. Typhoid
10. Fibre optics and electronics are sterilized by:
 - a. Heat
 - b. Steam
 - c. Chemical
 - d. Boiling
11. Blindness in a child is most commonly due to:
 - a. Keratomalacia
 - b. Congenital cataract
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. Injuries
12. All are ethics of eye bank **except**:
 - a. Eye tissue should neither be bought or sold
 - b. No eye should be enucleated during life
 - c. The identity of the donor can be disclosed to the recipient
 - d. Eye bank should not enter into rivalry with other eye banks
13. Vision 2020 target disease is / are:
 - a. Cataract & corneal blindness
 - b. Childhood blindness
 - c. Refractive errors and low vision
 - d. All of the above
14. NPCB was launched in:
 - a. 1976
 - b. 1987
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1960

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Paper Code: BOPT 304

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS
PAPER - IV

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

Q. 1. Diplopia charting

Q. 2. Duane's retraction syndrome

Q. 3. Third cranial nerve palsy

Q. 4. Mobius syndrome

Q. 5. Thyroid eye disease

Q. 6. WFDT

Q. 7. Differences between concomitant & incomitant squint

Q. 8. Nystagmus

Q. 9. Different methods of measurement of angle of squint

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS
PAPER - IV (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 07)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. Accommodative convergent squint develops at the age of:
 - a. 1-7 years
 - b. 10-20 years
 - c. 30-40 years
 - d. 60-70 years
2. Most likely head posture of A pattern exotropia patient is:
 - a. Chin up
 - b. Chin down
 - c. Right head tilt
 - d. Right face turn
3. Clinical picture of brown syndrome resembles a:
 - a. SO Palsy
 - b. IO Palsy
 - c. IR Palsy
 - d. SR Palsy
4. While prescribing glasses in accommodative convergent squint:
 - a. Overcorrection should be given
 - b. Undercorrection should be given
 - c. Full correction should be given
 - d. None of the above
5. Head posture is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Ptosis
 - b. LR palsy
 - c. Torticollis
 - d. Exophoria
6. Secondary deviation of the eye is an example of the following law:
 - a. Herring's
 - b. Listing's
 - c. Sherrington's
 - d. Donder's
7. Hirschberg test is used to detect:
 - a. Squint
 - b. Field defects
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. Optic atrophy
8. Beilchowsky park 3 test is useful in patient with:
 - a. Horizontal acting muscle
 - b. Vertical acting muscle
 - c. Cyclovertical acting muscle
 - d. Both b and c
9. Causes of third nerve palsy in adults are:
 - a. Diabetes
 - b. Trauma
 - c. Infection
 - d. All of the above
10. Forced duction test is done for all **except**:
 - a. Restricted myopathy
 - b. Paralytic squint
 - c. Incomitant squint
 - d. Amblyopia
11. Mechanical restriction of elevation in adduction is seen in:
 - a. Mobius syndrome
 - b. Duane's syndrome
 - c. Brown's syndrome
 - d. None of the above
12. Least common of all extraocular muscles palsies:
 - a. Superior oblique palsy
 - b. Inferior oblique palsy
 - c. Lateral rectus palsy
 - d. None of the above
13. All are sensory adaptation **except**:
 - a. Blind spot syndrome
 - b. Suppression
 - c. ARC
 - d. Amblyopia
14. All are physiological nystagmus **except**:
 - a. End point nystagmus
 - b. Optokinetic nystagmus
 - c. Vestibular nystagmus
 - d. Spasmus nutans

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Paper Code: BOPT301

BACHELOR OF OPTOMETRY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
EYE DISEASES
PAPER - I

Lib

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

✓ Write short notes on:

Q. 1. Draw labelled diagram of angle of anterior chamber.

Q. 2. Complications of corneal ulcer.

Q. 3. Clinical features and treatment of posterior uveitis.

Q. 4. Vitamin A deficiency.

Q. 5. Ophthalmia neonatorum and its management?

Q. 6. Clinical features and treatment of scleritis.

✓ Q. 7. Diabetic retinopathy.

Q. 8. Acute angle closure glaucoma and its management.

Q. 9. Optic neuropathy.

BACHELOR OF OPTOMETRY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
EYE DISEASES
PAPER - I
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

(½ x 14 = 07)

B : MCQs (Single response type):Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. Night blindness is seen in:
 - a. Retinitis pigmentosa
 - b. High myopia
 - c. Vitamin A deficiency
 - d. All of the above
2. The layer of the cornea once destroyed does not regenerate is:
 - a. Epithelium
 - b. Bowman's membrane
 - c. Descemet's membrane
 - d. All of the above
3. Sclera is weakest at the level of:
 - a. Macula
 - b. Equator
 - c. Insertion of extraocular muscles
 - d. Ora serrata
4. The optic neuritis which shows normal fundus is:
 - a. Papillitis
 - b. Retrobulbar neuritis
 - c. Neuro retinitis
 - d. Papilloedema
5. All are features of open angle glaucoma **except**:
 - a. Raised IOP
 - b. Optic disc changes
 - c. Visual field changes
 - d. Narrow angles on gonioscopy
6. Most common bacteria associated with conjunctivitis is:
 - a. Staphylococcus aureus
 - b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - c. Haemophilus influenza
 - d. Neisseria gonorrhoea
7. Ophthalmia neonatorum is:
 - a. Inflammation of the conjunctiva occurring in an infant less than 30 days old
 - b. Any discharge/watering from the eye is first week of life
 - c. Gonococci can be the cause
 - d. All of the above
8. Commonest cause of blindness in India:
 - a. Vitamin A deficiency
 - b. Cataract
 - c. Trauma
 - d. Trachoma
9. Early signs of infantile glaucoma include:
 - a. Epiphora
 - b. Photophobia
 - c. Blepharospasm
 - d. All of the above
10. All of the following are features of corneal ulcer **except**:
 - a. Redness
 - b. Marked pain
 - c. Photophobia
 - d. Pain in ocular movements
11. Scleritis is most commonly associated with:
 - a. Polyarteritis nodosa
 - b. Tuberculosis
 - c. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - d. Sarcoidosis
12. Commonest cause of posterior staphyloma is:
 - a. Glaucoma
 - b. Retinal detachment
 - c. Iridocyclitis
 - d. High myopia
13. Central field test **not** included:
 - a. 30-2
 - b. 10-2
 - c. 24-2
 - d. 30/60-1
14. Rosette cataract is seen due to:
 - a. Trauma
 - b. Copper foreign body
 - c. Diabetes
 - d. Hyperparathyroidism

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Paper Code: BOPT302

B.OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write notes on the following:

- Q. 1. Diagnosis and management of dry eye in CL wearer
- Q. 2. Bifocal and multifocal CL
- Q. 3. Paediatric CL fitting
- Q. 4. CL for sports vision
- Q. 5. Ortho-keratology (Ortho-K)
- Q. 6. Low vision devices: Optical
- Q. 7. Electronic vision enhancement systems
- Q. 8. Spectacle magnifiers
- Q. 9. RGP contact lens fitting

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BOPT302

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
PAPER - II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. Spherical equivalent:
 - a. Half of the spherical plus cylindrical power
 - b. Only spherical power
 - c. Only cylindrical power with axis at 90 degree
 - d. Spherical plus half of the cylindrical power
2. All are true about CL **except**:
 - a. They are usually tinted to make them more visible
 - b. Only rigid gas permeable CL can correct astigmatism
 - c. Tear lens can neutralize astigmatism
 - d. Truncation of CL is used to prevent lens rotation
3. Lenses used to reduce chromatic aberration is:
 - a. Meniscus
 - b. Myodisc
 - c. Welsh 4 drop lens
 - d. None of the above
4. Rose K lens is used for:
 - a. Myopia
 - b. Hypermetropia
 - c. Keratoconus
 - d. None of the above
5. Triplet lenses are:
 - a. Positive simple lens cemented to a negative simple lens
 - b. Cementing three lenses together
 - c. Achromatic lenses
 - d. None of the above
6. Flat field lenses means:
 - a. Area of view is in focus and undistorted
 - b. Area of view is out of focus and undistorted
 - c. No aberration
 - d. None of the above
7. LVD stands for:
 - a. Low visual disability
 - b. Low vision devices
 - c. Light visual devices
 - d. None of the above
8. Filters used for patient with ARMD:
 - a. Yellow-amber
 - b. Red
 - c. Blue
 - d. Green-yellow
9. Which contact lens is used as complementary LVA device?
 - a. Toric
 - b. Biotoric
 - c. X-chrome
 - d. None of the above
10. For optic zone diameter, one should ideally take:
 - a. Pupil size in photopic illumination
 - b. Pupil size in scotopic illumination
 - c. Pupil size in normal illumination
 - d. None of the above
11. Visually handicapped person requires which type of rehabilitation?
 - a. Medical rehabilitation
 - b. Social rehabilitation
 - c. Educational rehabilitation
 - d. All of the above
12. Vocational rehabilitation does **not** include:
 - a. Braille
 - b. Chair canning and basket weaving
 - c. Telephone board operation
 - d. Certification of the blind
13. Who is known as Father of contact lens?
 - a. Lenardo da Vinci
 - b. Sir John Hirschel
 - c. Otto Wichterlle
 - d. Adolf E Fick
14. Preferable lens for water sports activity is:
 - a. RGP
 - b. Soft daily wear
 - c. Soft (Scuba Lens)
 - d. Silicon

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BOPT303

**BACHELOR OF OPTOMETRY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT
PAPER - III**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** NPCB
- Q. 2.** School screening
- Q. 3.** Concepts of community optometry
- Q. 4.** Organization of an eye bank
- Q. 5.** Equipment for an eye bank
- Q. 6.** Donor cornea evaluation
- Q. 7.** Sterilization
- Q. 8.** Preparation of the patients before operation
- Q. 9.** Postoperative instructions to a cataract patient

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BOPT303

BACHELOR OF OPTOMETRY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT
PAPER - III
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

($\frac{1}{2} \times 14 = 7$)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. All are ethics of eye bank **except**:
 - a. Eye tissue should neither be bought or sold
 - b. No eye should be enucleated during life
 - c. The identity of the donor can be disclosed to the recipient
 - d. Eye bank should not enter into rivalry with other eye banks
2. Keratomalacia is due to deficiency of:
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin E
 - c. Vitamin B12
 - d. None of the above
3. NPCB was launched in:
 - a. 1976
 - b. 1987
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1960
4. Different methods of sterilization are all **except**:
 - a. Cleaning
 - b. Heat
 - c. Radiation
 - d. Chemical
5. Xerosis of conjunctiva occurs in:
 - a. Vitamin A deficiency
 - b. Uvietis
 - c. Styte
 - d. Corneal ulcer
6. Most common cause of blindness in India is:
 - a. Trachoma
 - b. Vit-A deficiency
 - c. Cataract
 - d. Myopia
7. After death, eyes should be donated within:
 - a. 6 - 8 hours
 - b. 10 - 24 hours
 - c. 2 - 4 days
 - d. Time does not matter
8. The technique of blocking the facial nerve at the neck of mandible is:
 - a. Van Lint's block
 - b. O' Brien's block
 - c. Nadbath block
 - d. Atkinson's block
9. Complete killing or removal of all types of micro-organisms, i.e. bacteria, viruses, fungal and mycobacteria is:
 - a. Disinfection
 - b. Decontamination
 - c. Sterilization
 - d. Washing
10. Functions of eye collection center is:
 - a. Initial processing, packing and transportation of collected eyes to the attached eye bank
 - b. Distribution of donor tissues
 - c. Research activities for improvement of utilization of other components of the eye
 - d. All of the above
11. Retrobulbar injection of xylocaine blocks all of the following **except**:
 - a. 3rd nerve
 - b. 4th nerve
 - c. 6th nerve
 - d. Ciliary nerves & ciliary ganglion
12. Screening of children for eye diseases is done for:
 - a. Nystagmus
 - b. Squint
 - c. Cataract
 - d. All of the above
13. Source of vitamin A are all **except**:
 - a. Papaya
 - b. Carrot
 - c. Leafy vegetables
 - d. Lemon
14. Viscoelastic substance is used to:
 - a. Maintain anterior chamber
 - b. Protect endothelium
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BOPT304

**BACHELOR OF OPTOMETRY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS
PAPER - IV**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

Q. : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on the following:

- Q. 1. Fourth cranial nerve palsy
- Q. 2. Sixth cranial nerve palsy
- Q. 3. Thyroid eye disease
- Q. 4. Congenital fibrosis syndrome
- Q. 5. Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
- Q. 6. Differences between concomitant and incomitant squint
- Q. 7. Superior oblique myokemia
- Q. 8. Lay out of orthoptic clinic
- Q. 9. WFDT

BACHELOR OF OPTOMETRY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS
PAPER - IV
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

(½ x 14 = 7)

1. Mechanical restriction of elevation in adduction is seen in:
 - a. Mobius syndrome
 - b. Duane's syndrome
 - c. Brown's syndrome
 - d. None of the above
2. Accommodative convergent squint develops at the age of :
 - a. 1-7 years
 - b. 10-20 years
 - c. 30-40 years
 - d. 60-70 years
3. All are physiological nystagmus **except**:
 - a. End point nystagmus
 - b. Optokinetic nystagmus
 - c. Vestibular nystagmus
 - d. Spasmus nutans
4. Most likely head posture of A pattern exotropia patient is:
 - a. Chin up
 - b. Chin down
 - c. Right head tilt
 - d. Right face turn
5. Clinical picture of brown syndrome resembles a:
 - a. SO palsy
 - b. IO palsy
 - c. IR palsy
 - d. None of the above
6. Secondary deviation of the eye is an example of the following law:
 - a. Herring's
 - b. Listing's
 - c. Sherrington's
 - d. Donder's
7. Head posture is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Ptosis
 - b. L R palsy
 - c. Torticollis
 - d. Exophoria
8. In paralytic squint:
 - a. Primary deviation > Secondary deviation
 - b. Primary deviation < Secondary deviation
 - c. Primary deviation = Secondary deviation
 - d. None of the above
9. Hirschberg test is used to detect:
 - a. Squint
 - b. Field defects
 - c. Glaucoma
 - d. Optic atrophy
10. Beilchowsky Park 3 test is useful in patient with:
 - a. Horizontal acting muscle
 - b. Vertical acting muscle
 - c. Cyclo vertical acting muscle
 - d. Both b and c above
11. Full hypermetropic correction in given in:
 - a. Esotropia
 - b. Exotropia
 - c. Hypotropia
 - d. Hypertropia
12. Forced duction test is done for all **except**:
 - a. Restricted myopathy
 - b. Paralytic squint
 - c. Incomitant squint
 - d. Amblyopia
13. All are seen in 3rd nerve palsy **except**:
 - a. Ptosis
 - b. Diplopia
 - c. Miosis
 - d. Outwards eye deviation
14. Diurnal fluctuation of ptosis is seen in:
 - a. Myasthenia gravis
 - b. Facial palsy
 - c. Oculomotor palsy
 - d. Sympathetic palsy

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Paper Code: BOPT301

**B. OPTOM.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
EYE DISEASES
PAPER - I**

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(10 x 06 = 60)

Write short notes on:

Q. 1. Orbital cellulitis

Q. 2. Scleritis

Q. 3. Anterior uveitis

Q. 4. Congenital cataract

Q. 5. Keratomalacia

Q. 6. Trachoma

B. OPTOM.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
EYE DISEASES
PAPER – I (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. Total number of bones forming the orbit are:
 - a. Five
 - b. Eight
 - c. Seven
 - d. Nine
2. Bilateral proptosis is caused by:
 - a. Craniostenosis
 - b. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
 - c. Exophthalmos
 - d. All of the above
3. Ophthalmia neonatorum within 48 hrs is caused by:
 - a. N. Gonorrhea
 - b. Herpes simplex
 - c. Chlamydia
 - d. Pneumococcus
4. Bitot's spots are seen in:
 - a. VKC
 - b. Trachoma
 - c. Vit A deficiency
 - d. None of the above
5. Causative organisms for fungal corneal ulcer are:
 - a. Aspergillus
 - b. Candida
 - c. Fusarium
 - d. All of the above
6. Rosette cataract is a type of:
 - a. Congenital cataract
 - b. Traumatic cataract
 - c. Senile cataract
 - d. Diabetic cataract
7. Toxic optic neuritis is caused by:
 - a. Methyl alcohol
 - b. Chloroquine
 - c. Aspirin
 - d. Ethyl alcohol
8. Risk factors for open angle glaucoma are:
 - a. Diabetes
 - b. Thyroid
 - c. Age more than 40 years
 - d. All of the above
9. Entropion is:
 - a. Outward turning of lid margins
 - b. Inward turning of lid margins
 - c. Drooping of upper lid
 - d. Extra row of lashes
10. Ptosis with no levator action is corrected by:
 - a. Levator resection
 - b. Sling
 - c. Mullerectomy
 - d. Fassanella servat

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(10 x 06 = 60)

— Write notes on the following:

Q. 1. Giant papillary conjunctivitis

Q. 2. Sensorial aids

Q. 3. Cosmetic contact lens

Q. 4. Magnifiers

Q. 5. Orthokeratology

Q. 6. Pediatric contact lens fitting

B. OPTOM. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
ADVANCED CONTACT LENS & LOW VISUAL AIDS
PAPER – II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. The power of contact lens is determined by its:
 - a. Oxygen permeability
 - b. Thickness
 - c. Water content
 - d. Posterior curvature
2. When fitting RGP lenses by assessing the fluorescein pattern, you should record:
 - a. Central fluorescein
 - b. Mid periphery
 - c. Edge clearance
 - d. All of the above
3. Spectacle magnifier is based on the principle of:
 - a. Angular magnification
 - b. Relative distance enlargement magnification
 - c. Distance magnification
 - d. None of the above
4. Complication of contact lens:
 - a. Meibomian gland dysfunction
 - b. Giant papillary conjunctivitis
 - c. Acanthamoeba keratitis
 - d. All of the above
5. Corneal refractive therapy is used for:
 - a. Conjunctiva
 - b. Cornea
 - c. Sclera
 - d. None of the above
6. Long term contact lens use can lead to alterations in:
 - a. Corneal thickness
 - b. Corneal sensitivity
 - c. Cell density
 - d. All of the above
7. V- max is used for:
 - a. Distance
 - b. Near
 - c. Intermediate
 - d. All of the above
8. Sensorial aids are:
 - a. Talking watches
 - b. Large print material
 - c. Magnifier
 - d. None of the above
9. Scleral contact lens is used for:
 - a. Keratoconus
 - b. Severe dry eye
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
10. Hard gas permeable contact lens is made from material:
 - a. Silicon acrylates
 - b. Fluorescein acrylates
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above

B. OPTOM.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(10 x 06 = 60)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** Vision 2020
- Q. 2.** Corneal preservation in eye bank
- Q. 3.** Survey methodology
- Q. 4.** Difference between asepsis and sterilization
- Q. 5.** Autoclaving
- Q. 6.** Methods of local anesthesia in eye OT

B. OPTOM.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
COMMUNITY OPTOMETRY, EYE BANKING & OT MANAGEMENT
PAPER - III
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. After death, eyes should be donated within:
 - a. 6 - 8 hours
 - b. 10 - 24 hours
 - c. 2 - 4 days
 - d. Time does not matter
2. In Vision 2020, target disease is/are:
 - a. Cataract & corneal blindness
 - b. Childhood blindness
 - c. Refractive errors and low vision
 - d. All of the above
3. Under the WHO "Vision-2020" program, the 'SAFE' strategy is adopted for which of the following diseases?
 - a. Trachoma
 - b. Glaucoma
 - c. Diabetic retinopathy
 - d. Onchocerciasis
4. Functions of eye collection center is:
 - a. Initial processing, packing and transportation of collected eyes to the attached eye bank
 - b. Distribution of donor tissues
 - c. Research activities for improvement of utilization of other components of the eye
 - d. All of the above
5. Removal or destruction of sufficient numbers of potentially harmful micro-organisms to make an item safe to use is:
 - a. Disinfection
 - b. Decontamination
 - c. Sterilization
 - d. Washing
6. What is an eye donation?
 - a. Donation of eyes just before death
 - b. Donation of eyes after death
 - c. Donation of eyes anytime during the life
 - d. None
7. For revised NPCB cataract surgeries, all are true **except**:
 - a. Uniform distribution
 - b. Regular follow-up
 - c. Fixed place surgery treatment
 - d. Mobile surgery camps
8. Xerosis of conjunctiva occurs in:
 - a. Vitamin A deficiency
 - b. Uveitis
 - c. Styne
 - d. Corneal ulcer
9. Screening of children for eye diseases is done for:
 - a. Nystagmus
 - b. Squint
 - c. Cataract
 - d. All of the above
10. An eye bank undertakes activities like:
 - a. Promote eye donation
 - b. Evaluate the quality of tissue before use
 - c. Maintain records of donors and recipients
 - d. All of the above

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code: BOPT304

B. OPTOM.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS
PAPER - IV

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(10 x 06 = 60)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** Alphabetical patterns associated with Brown's syndrome
- Q. 2.** Duane's retraction syndrome
- Q. 3.** Diplopia charting in sixth nerve palsy
- Q. 4.** Beilchowsky Park's three step test
- Q. 5.** Myasthenia Gravis
- Q. 6.** Thyroid eye diseases

B. OPTOM.
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
ADVANCED ORTHOPTICS
PAPER - IV
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(01 x 10 = 10)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. Angle kappa is measured by:
 - a. Ophthalmoscope
 - b. Synaptophore
 - c. OCT
 - d. None of the above
2. Treatment of concomitant squint is:
 - a. Surgery
 - b. Exercises
 - c. Spectacles
 - d. All of the above
3. WHO definition of blindness is a visual acuity in the better eye equal to or less than:
 - a. 3/60
 - b. 4/60
 - c. 5/60
 - d. 6/60
4. Action of right superior oblique muscle is:
 - a. Dextro depression
 - b. Dextro elevation
 - c. Laevo elevation
 - d. Laevo elevation
5. Convergence insufficiency is associated with all of the following **except**:
 - a. Increase in accommodation
 - b. General debility
 - c. Refractive error
 - d. Wide interpupillary distance
6. Secondary deviation of the eye is an example of the following law:
 - a. Herring's
 - b. Listing's
 - c. Sherrington's
 - d. Donder's
7. Test to assess the sensory function of eye are all **except**:
 - a. Worth's four dot test
 - b. After image test
 - c. Synoptophore
 - d. Maddox rod
8. Head posture is seen in all **except**:
 - a. Ptosis
 - b. L R palsy
 - c. Torticollis
 - d. Exophoria
9. The prism produces displacement of objects seen through it towards the:
 - a. Apex
 - b. Base
 - c. Side ways
 - d. Does not deviate
10. Accomodative facility range in 7 year old children is:
 - a. 5 cpm
 - b. 7cpm
 - c. 11cpm
 - d. 8 cpm